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The

# C. B. Diamond

November, 1958

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# THE DIAMOND

*Founded 1951*

*Written, edited and managed by the men of COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY with the permission of MAJOR-GENERAL RALPH B. GIBSON CB, CBE, VD, QC, LLD, Commissioner of Penitentiaries and with the sanction of COLONEL VICTOR S.J. RICHMOND, Penitentiary Warden.*

CHIEF KEEPER ..... William Downton  
PRINCIPAL KEEPER ..... Fred Smith

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## EDITORIAL STAFF

Joe Smith — Don Peachey — "Gib" Gibson — Jim Johnson — A. Gordon  
Elgin Bradley Gord. Cranwell

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## — PLATFORM —

1. To inspire and cultivate moral and intellectual improvement amongst the men of Collin's Bay Penitentiary.
2. To aid in overcoming the arbitrary bias which is one of the numerous "bars sinister" to a wayward man's redemption.
3. To discuss progressive and revolutionary penological data, without recourse to partiality, favour or affection.
4. To evince Stoicism and humour, to the end that light shall obtain even in darkness.
5. To elicit the support of Society in welcoming the return of a man from prison who needs help and who is genuinely desirous of seeking his reformation in the highly competitive life of the free world.

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## PRINTING INSTRUCTORS

Mr. L. D. Cook — Mr. A.A. Slack

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## CENSUS (September 25, 1958)

TOTAL POPULATION .....	430	INSTITUTIONS .....	1
HIGH NUMBER .....	5080	RECEIVED .....	15
LOW NUMBER .....	3646	DISCHARGED:	
TRANSFERRED TO KP .....	2	By Expiry .....	12
TRANSFERRED TO OTHER.....		By Ticket-of-Leave .....	2

# COLLIN'S BAY DIAMOND

❖ *November* ❖

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## Concerning This Issue

First of all, we must tell you this is an entirely new field for most of us, and being human beings we are prone to make errors in writing, spelling, grammar and yes, even judgment. We would like to hear from all our readers, whether it be for criticism or praise; and we will gladly welcome any suggestions for improving our publication.

The Staff of the "Diamond" has been completely re-organized. We are back to our first monthly edition in over a year, and as our subscribers have contributed so generously in the past, we feel it only right that we advance all subscriptions in order that you, the reader, will be receiving you money's worth, viz. 12 issues for \$1.00 or 36 issues for \$2.50, as the case may be.

We are mainly interested in putting out a good magazine— one that will have appeal both from the reader's point of view and on behalf of the inmate population of penal institutions throughout the fields of penal press so that John Q. Public will better understand us and our problems— and the good work all penologists are doing for penal inmates.

We have a permanent staff again, and we have better accommodation. As may be expected in re-organization, there are still problems that remain to be 'ironed' out. With proper approach, we believe that these will be rectified and by the time the next issue rolls off the press we should be well on the road to progressiveness.

We are still operating on a "tight-money" basis, and we would greatly appreciate any assistance in increasing our subscription list. To do this we realize that we must have some appeal to aid in the promotion of the C.B. DIAMOND, so we have decided first of all on a better type of paper. But that is not all, we are trying to get as much originality as possible into our publication. We have a few reprints, however, and we have a reason for this; in fact we have many reasons for reprinting articles. "THE PENAL PRESS SAYS. . ." is going to be a regular, as is our "MONTHLY REPRINT" and "QUOTING OUR DAILY PRESS". One reason for this is because these articles contain material and information that many of our readers have not read before; because most of our readers subscribe to only one magazine— the "C.B. Diamond". Another reason is that articles appearing in one newspaper, or news outlet, does not appear in the entire Canadian and American Press membership papers and therefore these reprints, too, may prove interesting to many of our readers. We give due credit to our source of material and we will not tolerate propagation from our contributors, if at all possible.

Prior to starting our format, or proposed lay-out we surveyed many of the inmate populace to see what ideas they could come up with towards bettering the publication. Everyone seemed to agree that articles should be published to show what the inmate does spend his period of incarceration at. We, therefore, delved into the inmates field of training, employment, and diversion. Many inmates asked us to refrain from "praising the joint", as they believed our predessors had practiced. To this we simply replied that we would do the best we could— to give credit where credit is due, but above all to create a greater bond between the inmate, and society, so that each and every one of us can look forward to a better 'crime-less' future; with a greater understanding of we inmates of the penal institutions throughout the Universe.

We hope this, and succeeding publications will receive wider response and our material will bring us back to the top of our penal press standings.

Don't forget, if you have a 'beef' or a bouquet— do not hesitate to write. We will appreciate your views on our product.

# EDITORIAL ❖

## Do Prisons Reform?

### *It's not just the Prisons.*

To expect the prison, of and by itself, to bring about the reformation of the wayward, the perverse, and the criminal, is to put far too much responsibility on one institution and an administration. Obviously, before it comes to a question of prison, all other social institutions have already failed — the family, school, church, social agencies, and maybe the employer.

The roots of the problem go so deeply with many prison inmates that the task at hand might better be considered a *basic training* of habits rather than a re-training.

The fundamental forming of personality is involved rather than the re-forming. It is pointed out that this is a task at which the whole of society must work in support of what can actually be done in penal institutions.

Reformation should begin at the point of arrest. What happens to a man in his first contacts with the police, the treatment he receives in the police cells and the city, or county jail, where he awaits trial; the experience he has with the courts and the legal profession — all these contribute to the kind of man who enters the jail, reformatory, or penitentiary to serve a penal sentence. What happens in these institutions will greatly determine the kind of man who steps out to make his way again in the community.

Hence, all along the line in law enforcement and in our judicial system there must be developed a sense of responsibility for the reformation of the individual concerned. There should be an awareness of the "inter-relatedness" of all parts of the correctional process in their impact on the individual.

During a four year period, from 1950 to 1954 the penitentiary population grew from 4,740 to 5,120. During the same years, the inmate population of those under 21 years of age, increased from 551 to 639, or from 11.6% of the total population to 12.5%.

From past experience we are inclined to believe that Prisons Do Not Reform but reformation can be achieved with the backing of society. If more and more employers would give the ex-inmate a chance to redeem himself and show his mettle; and if society would accept the wayward one with proper understanding and assistance.

PRISONS CAN REFORM, with your help. IT'S NOT JUST THE PRISON.



## THE PRISON PRESS

*Is far more important than many people think it is.*

*By Erle Stanley Gardner.*

During the past ten or fifteen years, there has been the start of a great change in the public attitude toward prisoners. This has been due, in the large part, to outstanding penologists who have been pointing out that, after all, prisoners are people.

The trouble is that while this message appeals to the thoughtful citizen, it simply doesn't reach the minds of large segments of the voting population who would like to believe that the only way to curb the crime rate is to increase punishment and "put teeth in the laws."

Prisoners are people. The best way, however to convince the general public that this is so is to establish a personal contact.

If someone tells you that Joe Doaks is a pretty good fellow, you don't pay much attention. But if you meet Joe Doaks and find that he really is a good fellow you are on the road to establishing a firm and lasting friendship.

The way for inmates to meet the public is through the prison press. When inmates write stories and articles which intelligently show their yearnings, their ambitions, their recognition of the problems which have caused them to become incarcerated, people will say, "Why doggone it, that fellow is a human being just like I am. His problems are a little more intense than mine, but when you come right down to it, they're the same sort of problems I face in my own life."

If we can build up the outside circulation of prison magazines as much as possible, and if the inmates can write stories and articles which command respect while showing their problems as human beings, the result is bound to be a far better understanding. And out of that understanding may come intelligent co-operation in the field of inmate rehabilitation.

Moreover, writing is about the best way I know to develop insight into life and into character. You can't write about something without studying it, and when you begin to study the people around you, the manifestations of life and the quirks of character, you begin to see beneath the surface. And with each story or article, regardless of whether it is acceptable or not, a man gains a little more insight into character and a little better understanding of the problems of life.

In my own case, I learned to write acceptable stuff through the long hours of writing things which didn't make the grade. Every hour a man spends writing develops his skill and his sympathetic perception.

The penal press is far more important than many people think it is. It has more outside circulation than ever before and as it grows, writers can grow with it. It is a splendid opportunity.

# THE CANADIAN LEGION

*It's Functions, And The POPPY CAMPAIGN*

*E. Gibson*

Since 1919, November 11th has been set aside as a National Holiday; not just a 'Holiday' but a day of Remembrance — in memory of the cessation of World War I; and the honoured dead who gave their lives that freedom might reign supreme. Since the cessation of hostilities of World War II, in 1945, this Armistice Day has still been maintained to honour those who gave and served in both wars. To this end, the C.B. Diamond dedicates this article to the Legion and the Poppy Campaign; an organization of men and women who have survived the ordeals of the Wars and who are always available to give assistance, guidance and consolation to those in need.

The Canadian Legion, of the British Empire Service League, has more than 550 Branches throughout the Continent, and through these branches it takes direct action in a number of ways—scholarships, citizenship programmes, sports activities, charitable donations, poppy campaigns and other examples of community leadership.

Remembrance is very important to the Legion. Through its efforts, November 11th was set aside as Remembrance Day across Canada, every city, town and village pays homage to our heroic dead. In most large communities, a Cenotaph Service is held through the auspices of the Legion Branch of that town or city. The public pays tribute to the veterans by participating in the service and placing their wreaths, or poppies at the base of the cenotaph.

Memory alone is an idle and futile stirring of the emotions that dissipates itself in empty gestures. The Legion has taken steps to guard against this by harnessing memory to service. The service takes varying forms.

The Poppy Campaign is one form of service, and when the Legion member calls on you do not hesitate to donate because:

1. All poppies and wreaths distributed in the campaign are manufactured by disabled veterans in "Vetcraft" Shops' or homes, providing employment for many old comrades.

2. The Canadian Legion undertakes annually the distribution of the poppies and wreaths throughout Canada.

3. The national distribution is carried out through the medium of the Canadian Legion's Dominion and Provincial Commands, and its branches are charged with the responsibility the Poppy message is carried to all sections, classes and communities in Canada.

4. All proceeds that are left in the hands of the Dominion Command, after completion of distribution are applied to the maintenance of Canadian Legion



Service Work, which is carried out for the benefit of all Canadian ex-service men, women and their dependents, whether or not they are Legion members.

5. The prices charged by the Dominion Command are based on cost plus the necessary expense entailed in distribution and a very small mark-up.

6. The entire proceeds contributed by the public in the specific community, less the cost of the poppies, is retained by that branch of the Legion for relief or other essential assistance to the deserving ex-service men and women in that locality.

7. The custom of wearing the poppy as the "Flower of Remembrance" has continued in Canada, since 1923.

8. The task of nation-wide distribution of these sacred emblems is one of great magnitude. In helping to achieve the two-fold objective — Remembrance of the Glorious Dead and Practical Assistance to the Living — the public is fulfilling two of the most important duties required by the Constitution of the Canadian Legion.

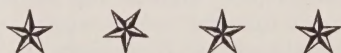
Through the medium of the Poppy Fund, the Legion serves the individual in terms of food and clothing and other common necessities of life as and when the needs arises.

The Legion maintains a service bureau, where any veteran, whether a member of the Legion or not, can obtain assistance without charge in establishing claims under the War Veterans, Allowance, or Pension Acts, or in dealing with any individual problem that may confront the veteran or his dependents.

The Legion makes frequent representations to our Federal Government on behalf of the Veteran. Through the Canadian Legion, the D.V.A., its minister and staff were instigated and are charged with the responsibility of tending the needs of the veteran.

As a national organization, the Legion endeavours to promote national unity, and ensures adequate defence of our Country.

At Collin's Bay, there are many inmates who have offered service for their country. I am sure we all stand together and salute, on November 11th, the Canadian Legion, its services, and our Honoured, Valiant Brothers who have given their lives on our behalf. We cannot buy a poppy, but if we could I am sure 450 inmates — everyone of us — would be there with our donation.



Punishment as a method of control of that great bulk of delinquent parents whose contributing consists mainly of acts of omission. . . failure to teach, train and supervise the child from the cradle on up. . . is so impracticable as to be worthless, and it appears quite useless to attempt it.

*Judge Paul W. Alexander*



# An Open Letter To Our Fellow-Inmates

November, 1958.

TO: The Inmate Population  
FROM: The C.B. Diamond Staff

Dear Fellow-Inmates

We are a new group; and quite inexperienced, but we do feel that a good magazine is a requisite in bringing forth our problems and regaining society's faith in us. At one time, the C.B. "Diamond" was recognized as one of the best publications in the field of the penal press, and by gosh if it is in our power, we are going to put it back at the top slot. To do this, we will need help and confidence.

When we were first approached by officials of the Administration, we had several group discussions with the officials; and others amongst ourselves. And with co-operation on the parts of everyone we feel we have a good set-up in formation and we can bear fruit for you, and everyone concerned, if everybody sticks together.

We are not "yes" men; and the Administration does not want this type of person working on the paper. They have bent over backwards to help us and have promised us 100% co-operation in our endeavours; and above all else the Deputy Warden's office has advised us that this is 'your paper', and it is up to us to put out a good magazine. With this in mind, we are assured of their assistance in promotion of the C.B. Diamond. The only thing we cannot do is publish anything that is of a scurrilous nature.

So here we are with our first edition. Let's all get together and make life a lot more bearable while we are here, so that our future can be more tolerable. Let's quit running the other guy down; and if we can't say anything good about a person then don't say a thing. And if we have a complaint to make, bring it out in the open where we can get it straightened out properly.

Remember, we are behind you — the inmate — because we are the voice of the inmate and if there is something you don't like, drop a line in the "Diamond" box in the corridor. We, too, are inmates and we want a "square deal" just as you do, too.

Instead of 'Serving Time' — 'Time can serve us' — and the C.B. Diamond has the 'Time' to do it. The 'Time' we have is for the betterment of penology; institutions and you and I.

As we said before, we're with you; we hope you're with us.

Sincerely

THE ENTIRE STAFF OF THE C.B. DIAMOND.

# VOCATIONAL TRAINING



## At Collin's Bay Penitentiary

Rehabilitation of the offender being the order of the day, Collin's Bay has been the "baby" of the federal government in instituting vocational trades training to those inmates who are interested. In our re-organization we have decided to write a monthly column on this phase of reformation; to show the public that inmates are well-equipped in their respective trade for their re-entering society.

First of all, there are educational standards to be met before one can even think about, or qualify for, vocational training. In addition the courses are limited, and the number of inmates participating in each course are also limited.

In addition it must be foremost in one's knowledge that the participants must accomplish in a 10- or 12-month period the same amount of knowledge and experience that other types of collegiates or vocational institutes cover in two or three years.

In order that students may be successful, these factors must be taken into consideration and the student must spend many hours of study in their cellular confinement. However, I believe that this is common knowledge that the vocational trainees do just this, judging by the number who do attain a passing grade and by the

magnificent progress that is shown by bi-monthly examinations.

A record is kept of the marks achieved by the individual and the average marks of each class collectively. Mr. Taylor, the Chief Vocational Training Officer, shows each class its collective average in each subject, after each exam., and compares this with the average of other classes. Through this practice, the student may learn where his own marks go below average and this enable him to realize that more time and effort must be made in his studies.

Vocational Training gives a student a thorough knowledge and practical experience in a trade but it does a great deal more toward creating a receptiveness in the inmate's mind and thinking about his own rehabilitation.

Statistics have shown the trainees released are more apt to have a successful future, and have a lower number of recidivists, than those inmates who are released without any trade training.

Next issue, I too hope to have more on the statistics and a broader attempt will be made to show how the practical experience is paying off for those who have graduated and are very capably employed in the many stages of construction and reconstruction being undertaken here.



GIVING OF OUR OWN FREE WILL!

## RED CROSS BLOOD BANK

Twice a year, the Red Cross Blood Bank visits Collin's Bay and gratefully accepts donations to their blood bank, most of which is sent to the Sunnybrook Veterans' Hospital in Toronto, for use as 'whole blood'.

On July 29th, the Volunteer Workers of the Red Cross paid their first 1958 visit with us and were greeted by 58% of the inmate population who donated a total of 255 pints of blood.

We want to thank the Red Cross for permitting us to contribute in this way to a good cause, and above all we congratulate the inmates who went to the Auditorium on that lovely July morning, in the sweltering heat and gave their donation; for the use by those less fortunate than we are.



## ROTARY CLUB PEANUT DRIVE

Every year, come September, the Rotary Club sponsors a peanut drive to aid the Crippled Children's Fund for such charitable and worthy causes as sending the children to Summer Camps and Education that they would not otherwise have the opportunity to enjoy through their handicaps.

For the second year in a row, the men of Collin's Bay were granted permission to donate towards this Drive; and this year a record \$411.00 was obtained through inmate contributions in exchange for 245 cans of peanuts and 332 containers of peanut butter.



To the inmate population we say 'nice work, fellas'; we are sure those in society do appreciate the fact that "PRISONERS ARE PEOPLE" and that there are human instincts to use after all.



# *Serving Time*

*As I See It*

In the year of 1950, at the age of 28, I started serving time. Why? I cannot say, with honesty, that I know the reason why, except that I have broken the law four times since that fateful year, and every time I did run afoul, I, and I alone was the only person really harmed. I am not a "graduate" of Guelph or Burwash, but I have been at "The Rapids" twice, and now I'm finishing off my second "bit" at Collin's Bay. That's bad enough, I think.

I find that these 4 trips I have taken from a supposedly 'free world' to an environment of penal servitude, have taught me many lessons. Some good, and some bad, and each time I have wished and hoped that this was the last 'bit'. As I prepare to leave once again, I still am hopeful that this will never happen again. . .and I mean it.

When a person enters a place of custody, it is not a very nice feeling, believe me. You are bitter, naturally—bitter because you did make a mistake — bitter because the courts did not give you a break — bitter at the 'cops' — bitter at the people who are to become your custodians for a while. There's no getting away from it, we've all had the same experience, that is all who have had the misfortune of becoming involved with the law.

When you enter the prison you are soon referred to as 'fish', and until 'your number is dry' — until you've been here a while you are still known as such. Then you start making friends with the other fellows, your fellow-



inmates. Maybe you're an introvert and try to avoid the other guys, but you can't stay alone, you need company — someone you can tell your troubles to. Then your troubles either multiply — or become depleted. It all depends upon whom you choose for companionship, because for every fellow-inmate there is a different personality. . . Not one person has the same types of character. . . Although the thoughts may be the same there are no two persons alike, and right here any similarity ends.

I have met several chaps that I have sort of admired; and I have met those I have taken a dislike to. We are humans, we all have our likes and dislikes, and isn't society the same? Inside we



have trouble-makers and peace-makers, but again don't you find the same thing in the free world? Sure, prisoners are people, but where we differ from our counterparts on the "outside" is that our freedom is restricted, and we do live in an un-natural environment.

I don't think there are too many chaps, behind the walls, whom one could call "bad bums" or incorrigible "hoodlums". There may be the odd 'hard case' but the majority are reformable and are deserving of sympathetic understanding. I have learned one good lesson, if you can say nothing good about a person, then say nothing, period. But we all don't think the same.

In my periods of confinement, I have met men from all walks of life — doctors, lawyers, accountants, even expolicemen. I have talked with and associated with, embezzlers, rapists, sex perverts, potential murderers, and even the petty thief, or alcoholic inmate. In fact, I could be classed in one of the above categories; and at any rate I am doing time for a crime I have committed.

I have found, during my incarceration, there is an easy way and a hard way of serving time. I prefer to do it the 'easy' way; but even it is a hard thing to do. If you're seen talking to one of the custodians, you are apt to be referred to as a "stool pigeon" and you could be placed on the 'dummy list' — that is, no-one will talk with, or associate with you. Again if you take a stand that other inmates do not approve of, your classification is also down-graded to the point where your fellow-inmate might not trust you.

I have found as well that the one who hollers loudest is the one that needs the watching. That is, from experience, I have heard this one, or that one call

the other chap a 'no-gooder', a 'fink', and any piece of jargon that jail-house talk means they are 'tattle-tales'; yet when it comes down to the fine point they are the ones who do the most talking. I have heard fellow-workers run down their mate to the officers, or telling them to watch this fellow or that one, because he'll have the news all over the joint by noon-hour. Yet at noon-hour it is he who does the yapping. However, such is life and it could only happen in jail, as the saying goes.

I don't like serving time — and under the present system, it is a waste of time. I do not say we should remain unpunished for committing crime; of course there must be some recourse for the wrongs we have done. And to blame the fellow for putting us here is also wrong. I know, I have been as guilty of it as anyone else, but deep down I know that I am the one who is to blame—no-one else. But under our present penal system, I cannot honestly say that a complete reformation is accomplished in the penal institutions.

Yet, in conclusion, I do suggest to anyone serving time; or 'planning on serving'; do it the easy way. . . Let the other fellow alone. If he is what you consider a 'talker' stay clear of him; but don't cut him up to the others around you. It does no good and creates tension that otherwise would not exist. And if you're the trouble-making kind, then make trouble for yourself. . . You're the one who is going to suffer; you're the one who is going to lose the sleep for it. . . not John, or Mike or Bill. ' *IT'S YOU.*

Serving Time, as I see it, is thinking of your own problems, not the other chap's, and do something for yourself to prevent recidivism, and if you can

*HELP, NOT HINDER, THE OTHER FELLOW.*



Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

*St. John 15:30*

# Radio



Well, the old red-head has left us for the brighter side so yours trulies will try to do the best we can, in writing up this monthly column, looking after the editorial duties while trying to make everyone here happy with the right type of programs. All kidding aside we wish "Red" the very best on the outside and may he enjoy all the good things that go with life in the free world.

We had to make a major overhaul of our radio system so that we can "pipe" the various programs through to the "guests", from our audio and video receivers, and for a while yet we have our hands full. However, we hope to be in the good books of everyone before too long. . .giving out with the programs that are the best-liked.

The better programs are coming back on the air lately and before long our winter schedule will be in effect. Perry Como, Jack Benny and Burns and Allen have returned to the video channels, and by popular demand the boys want all the best — and if it is in our power they will get the best. Now, we have problems, mind you. There are programs that come on when everyone is out slaving away, or other commitments, which prevent them from hearing the show 'live'; then there are

# Ramblings



*With Don & Joe*

evening programs coming on while another 'must' is being aired — and not to disappoint anyone we try to make certain they will be heard when we can jockey the programming around — hence our tape recorder. Having only 2 working channels, our job is that much tougher.

We try to have one of our local stations on at all times. Everyone is interested in the news at home and abroad, and like the sports coverage given out by the C.K.W.S. & C.K.L.C. Sportcasters. As a "wakey-wakey" system, we have a local and a Toronto station on the two channels that give variety, in music, news and views. Throughout the day this is kept up until after the 6:20 news. From then on the jockeying and time-tabling is at its peak, and we have to time them just right.

The "hoosier" music fans are plenty here by the number of kites we have been getting. So, as in the past, we will be trying to keep a standard set-up, with the Monday Western Request date, and the "Jamboree" at noon-hours, and the Saturday night hoe-downs'. Our Friday night (Popular) Request 'do' seems to be still a drawing card because we are swamped with requests. We have had beefs from those who say we play a number for the other fellow but not one of their requests they have sent in. To overcome this we have decided to play one only per man and see if that overcomes the complaints.



As we go to press, the major leagues' ball-games are coming to an end, and then the play-offs, and World Series. Then Saturday nights will bring us the N.H.L. hockey games, and we will try to run the hockey as in the past; the local Senior "A" games when they are broadcast; the French-language Montreal "Les-Canadians" games from the Forum; the Sunday night Montreal Canadiens' games over CFRA, and as much good hockey as we can possibly bring in. Friday night fights are always a drawing-card.

Lately, our kind contributors have forgotten us, or something has happened. We have had no record donations for a long, long time; and we can always use more. With our regular request programs and our 'jam sessions' each night from 6:20 to 7:30, the platters soon get tire-some and worn out; and due to circumstances beyond our control we can't seem to find the mode of transportation, nor the 'time' to run

down the street and pick up the latest releases. "Buddy Guilfoyle went out of his way to make sure we had a couple of loads of records to use as did Mr. Del Motte of the RCA Smith Falls Plant and Mr. Chislett of the Compo Co. in Montreal. And we do appreciate the kind gestures of all who do remember us with the record donations. We don't want to be too "moochy" and we can't be so outspoken as to ask for them, but we like to put in a little 'plug' to our readers who have the "wax" to throw away.

We wish to say 'HI!' to all our friends in Radio-land, at CKLC; CKWS; CKEY; CJBC; CHUM; CKOY; CFRA; CJET; CBM; CBO; WSYR; WRVM; WHEN; WOSC; WATN; WDDS; WWNY; WNEW; WBZ; WMGM and to everyone everywhere. Programs are always welcome and can be addressed to the Radio Room, Box 190.

See you in our Christmas issue.



Unless a prison is curative and makes men better, it has no more right to exist than does a hospital which would maim and cripple its patients, and turn them out a greater burden to the community than when they entered.

\*\* \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*      \*\* \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*      \*\* \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*

When a man begins to understand himself, he begins to live. When he begins to live, he begins to understand his fellow man.

\*\* \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*      \*\* \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*      \*\* \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*

The best result of all education is the acquired power of making yourself to do what you ought to do, when you ought to do it, whether you like it or not.

Huxley

# DID YOU KNOW?

*Q. How to obtain items (lighters, pipes, pens, etc.) from your personal effects?*

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A. Send a request with the Night Range Officer, to the Chief Keeper's attention advising this department of the item(s) you require. It is advisable to note that if you have already been issued with the item; and this has become unserviceable or lost, you should state this in your request. Unserviceable items should be returned to the Chief Keeper's department, to enable speedier replacement.

*Q. How to obtain interviews with any official; Padres, Salvation Army Representatives, etc.?*

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A. Send a request with the Night Range Officer, advising who you wish to have an interview with.

*Q. How to get a Special Letter?*

A. Again send a request with the Night Range Officer, to the Censor's Attention. He will in turn hand your request to the Warden for his consideration. Explain briefly on your request why you wish to write the Special Letter and remember to fill in the particulars on the "request form", as to address, etc. of person to whom you wish to communicate with.

*Q. That you have the privilege of seeing a Legal Aid Representative?*

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A. A local barrister is available for anyone caring to have legal representations, or advice on legal matters. Again you are requested to turn in your request to the Night Range Officer, stipulating on the request that you wish to see the Legal Aid Representative on his next visit to this institution.

*Q. How to buy Hobbycraft articles from the show case, in the Administration Building?*

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A. Every Thursday afternoon, any inmate wishing to purchase hobbycraft articles from the show case can attend 'hobbycraft parade'. When taking your tray to the kitchen, on your way to work, see Mr. Spiegle the Cell Block officer i/c; and advise your officer or instructor. You will then wait in 2-Block vestibule until all ranges are clear and a Yard Officer will take you, in a body, to the show-case, where a Censor Clerk will arrange for purchase forms, and allow you to pick out your article. Advise the Censor Clerk whether you wish it placed in your personal effects; held for a visit, or if to be mailed out advise him of the name, address, etc. of the person to whom you wish to send the hobbycraft product to.



# School & Library Notes



Library Department (Collins Bay)

*by A. Gordon.*

This is the bird's-eye view of our Library Department. The gentleman you see is Mr. Clarence Hogeboom, the School-teacher - Librarian, and you can get a general idea of the quantity of books and magazines that are always maintained on the shelves of this Department, by this cut. The supervision of this Department is only one of the many chores confronting Schoolteacher Hogeboom. Before enlightening you any further on the Library I would like to give you a brief outline of this 'nerve-centre' of Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

At the present time the School and Library is under-staffed. Besides Mr. Hogeboom, he has another officer working with him, Hobbycraft Officer Bruce Palmer, and 9 inmates.

The School and Library is a multi-purpose branch and since it is concerned with academic, educational and pastime activities of all inmates, it is

undoubtedly aptly called a "nerve-centre". This is where we try to create a happy medium amongst the inmate population.

Until June 30th, Mr. Hogeboom had an Assistant School teacher in Mr. Felix McAllister, BA, and at the time of this writing, a replacement has not been appointed, and until such time as a new assistant does arrive it will be readily admitted that one man's hands will be full.

Last year, the School functioned from September until June of this year. During the school period 110 inmates enrolled for academic studies, and over this period the gross enrolment was Grade I — 4; Grade II — 6; Grade III — 7; Grade IV — 5; Grade V — 19; Grade VI — 16; Grade VII — 14; and Grade — VIII — 26. School periods were held during the mornings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. One half of the enrolment attended their classes on Monday and

Thursday mornings, while the other half attended on Tuesday and Friday mornings. The majority of the inmates participating in this course of study were of a mature age, while the younger men did not seem to realize the importance of academic education nor did they feel that advanced education had any importance in life or the learning of a trade. Consequently, when interviews were made with a view to allowing the inmates to take vocational trade training, they were refused participation in any courses because of their lower educational standards. To be eligible for Vocational Training, one must have a Grade VIII education, but I believe a point can be 'stretched' if the man is fairly well along in his mathematics.

Another phase of education consists of various correspondence courses sponsored by the Department of Veterans' Affairs; Department of Education; and a few courses can be undertaken at the inmates' expense, providing they have the funds to cover. Last year there were 150 correspondence courses in progress undertaken by 120 men; 15 courses being successfully completed at the end of the school year. This means that 29.28% of the inmate population were engaged in furthering their education through approved correspondence courses.

Going back to the Library, and Bookbinding branches; we find the 9 inmates were kept busy during the year, when 23,527 fiction books were issued; 5,323 non-fiction books; 42,915

magazines, 1,015 technical books and 632 school books being delivered to the population.

Each inmate is granted the privilege of receiving, from the library, weekly: 3 fiction books, or bound volumes of magazines; 2 non-fiction books; 3 institutional magazines; and Technical and Educational Books as required.

In addition newspapers, purchased by the inmates through their Trust Fund accounts, are permitted, and almost every major city, and smaller communities, is represented by the daily and weekly papers.

The Library also incorporates a book-binding section where an inmate has the opportunity of learning a well-paying trade. However, diplomas, or credits are not allowed for this training. Last year 113 bound volumes were made; 637 books were rebound and 444 books were repaired. In addition this section looked after the run-off of 127,914 sheets of mimeographed (stencilled) work.

I plan on writing a monthly column on the School & Library Department. This, my first attempt, was a brief outline of what work is carried out in the S & L. Next issue, I plan on giving you a more concentrated effort; new books, etc. and I hope that this corner of our 'mag' proves more and more interesting.

Although not a branch of the vocational training, the inmates who work here do learn a lot which will benefit each and everyone of us in the free world.

Be seeing you.



Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtle; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.

*Bacon*



# *Alcoholics Anonymous Corner*

## A.A. IN PRISON

*By Mitchell J.S.*

When I was approached by the Diamond Staff to submit a monthly article, based on the excellent means of rehabilitation that A.A. offers, I felt highly elated, but I could not make up my mind as to what attempt I should make at writing; what I should say; or how I should say it. Once I realized that the boys of the "Diamond were really behind this great organization, then I decided I would explain the functions of our C.B.A.A. "Vision" Group.

Our "Vision" Group has been in existence since May, 1951. In 7 years there has been 358 meetings, and just recently we celebrated our 7th Anniversary Meeting with a record number of 'outside' guests, three of them being female alcoholics. This alone is proof of the continuing success of A.A., and throughout the world the membership of this great fellowship now exceeds 250 000. As a power of example, we feel that this number of people cannot be wrong.

At the time of writing our group membership is 23 active participants. However, this figure fluctuates, up and down, with the addition of newcomers to the institution and discharges to the free world. Most members, once the philosophy of A.A. 'takes hold', remain with the group throughout their period of confinement and become active members when they are released to

society. A former member received his 5-year Medallion, commemorating over 5 years of continued sobriety, during our 7th Anniversary Meeting. When Murray first came to Collin's Bay, he was very bitter, and disliked everyone with whom he associated and with whom he worked. However, once he came to A.A., his outlook on life changed, and he became one of the happiest men on this earth; he still has this wonderful changed personality and through sharing his experiences with others many of our 'boys' have used him as their power of example.

The "Vision" Group meets every Saturday afternoon at 1:00 and recently our meeting place was changed to the waiting room of the classification Department. We usually have two guests from the 'outside' groups in for each meeting. These friends come from points near and far and give up their own time to visit with us and bring their Message on how A.A. works for them. Charlie C., of Kingston, is presently our General Service Representative and through his untiring efforts, co-ordination is maintained between the local groups, Central Office in Toronto and General Service Headquarters in New York. Through this medium, and through the efforts of all concerned, there are very few Saturday meetings without Guest Speakers from

the groups, near and far.

Our Chaplains, Canon Minto Swan and Father Felix Devine, act as our Co-Sponsors. Through the efforts of these reverend gentlemen, a steady flow of correspondence, coming and going, is kept with the various groups, members and Headquarters. When a person is released and wishes to belong to an A.A. Group in the free world, our group will write a letter well in advance of the discharge date so that a member will meet him at his destination, when he leaves the train, or whatever mode of transportation is employed in bringing the ex-inmate alcoholic 'home'. This bolsters the newly-released member's faith in A.A. and offers assurance that we do have friends on the 'outside' after all. As most Guest Speakers have said, "we don't care where you have come from, or what

you did. The main thing is that you are in A.A. and want to do something to better yourself and keep away from alcohol." This is A.A.

Alcoholism is a disease. More and more people are beginning to realize this now; but just a few short years ago it was classed as a 'sin'. Next month, I will base my article on this... "Alcohol—A Disease, or A Sin?"

It is my sincere wish, therefore, that through this short message, I may be able to bring to the readers of the C.B. "Diamond", the realization that this means of therapy is undertaken at Collin's Bay, and is available to anyone who has a drinking problem. And it is also my sincere wish that the C.B. Diamond will continue to have success in creating a more-lasting bond between the inmate population and our friends in society.



## PROVOCATIVE THOUGHTS

*by R. Gifford Baker*

ZENITH is the height and the culminating point of success. To attain success and prosperity we have to prove our greatness.

Proof is the glorious prerogative of knowledge it gains. It increases the multiple of its own power, all its ends become a means at attainment in aiding new conquests.

Let us not cultivate fear or it will become the stronger, but if faith is cultivated it will achieve the mastery. Faint hearts do not win. We have every right to believe that faith is the stronger emotion. I is positive and fear is negative.

To attain the zenith in our lives we must keep the faith, habitual faith within ourselves. We have inherited a tendency toward faith in others, our parents and friends.

Many opportunities are ours if we grasp them when we see them. As the years go by, we attain more faith in ourselves to accomplish the tasks we set our minds and hands to do. Thereby we reach our zenith. Whether our aim be greatness or prosperity, let us make the best we can out of our lives.

Some minds seem almost to create themselves, springing up under every disadvantage, and working their solitary but irresistible way through a thousand obstacles. We make great spiritual contribution to mankind when we insist on freedom for ourselves without encroachment on the freedom of others. Thus we reach their zenith by service to mankind.



# The Importance - - - - - - - - - - Of Hobbycraft



As we plan to keep our readers posted on the activities of our hobbycrafters, through a regular "Hobbycraft" column, we felt we should voice our pros and cons on the subject of Hobbycraft.

Firstly, we feel that hobbycraft is every bit as important as vocational training; at least for the older inmate. We certainly do feel that any inmate coming into these institutions should take any advantage given them of improving their education, or trade training, but there are many who are not interested in the vocational training aspect. With this view, we do heartily recommend hobbycraft.

Last year, there were 244 inmates participating in hobbycraft, or 53% of the inmate population. There was \$9,643.13 spent on 630 hobbycraft orders, during this period and the total value of hobbycraft materials, sold, placed in show-case, placed in inmates' personal effects, or sent out amounted to over \$36,000.00.

This shows the importance that should be stressed on the advantages of hobbycraft.

As a further example of how hobbycraft does play a very crucial part in the welfare of inmates of Collin's Bay, 10% of the selling price of articles, mailed out, or sold from the show-case, goes to the Inmates' Welfare Fund. Through this medium, shows, sports and entertainment is provided.

So the more hobbycraft done, the more sold, the more money that goes to the Inmates' Welfare Fund, the better will be our welfare and sports and entertainment programmes.

Unfortunately, we are behind other penal institutions in hobbies and hobbycraft problems. Our Hobbycraft Officer, has a two-fold job; in addition to the problems of hobbyists; placing and receiving orders; shipping and receiving incoming materials, etc. he is also Custodial Officer at the School & Library Department. Due to this arrangement, the inmates participating in hobbycraft find faults and feel bitter towards the man at times.

We, therefore, would like to put a 'plug' in for our hobbyists. Hobbycraft is important in that it keeps the inmates busy in their cellular periods; it maintains harmony and the greatest factor is that it assists in providing funds for the welfare work of the entire inmate population.

Run in a "ship-shod" manner, harmony does not exist, fewer inmates take part in the various hobbies, and less money therefore goes to provide the little things to break up the humdrum of prison life. But with a full-time hobbycraft officer, the showcase would be a greater asset, and the little 'beefs' would be fewer and hobbyists would be more tolerant in any seemingly small delays.

Let us back up hobbycraft. . . .  
IT IS IMPORTANT.

# Hobbycraft

Leatherwork  
GENUINE LEATHER

## Purses

## Wallets

## Pocket Secretaries

## Key Cases

## Spectacle Cases

## Briefcases

## Belts

## Bible Covers

## Photo Album Covers

### 3 Ring Binder Cases

This month, the "Diamond" is going to get on the right track and present to its readers some shopping suggestions that we feel merit consideration. Now, the Christmas Season is almost upon us, and I bet a lot of people are saying, "What can I get so-and-so for Christmas, this year". Well, we feel it is time we should give our hobbyists a big boost—a "pat on the back", or "a shot in the arm", so to speak.

At Collin's Bay there are many hobbies practiced by the inmates: Paint-



ing and Sketching; Moulding; Beadwork; Shellwork (jewellery, etc.); Model Aircraft and Boats; Weaving; Petit-Point; Rug Hooking; Fly Tying; Leathercraft; Copper Plate Tooling; Aluminum Etching and Miniature Chip Carving.

There is handicraft to fit everyone's pocket-book, or budget; and such a variance of articles that will enable the purchaser to make the right selection.

In our sojourns through, and around the institution we have seen many fine





# *Hobbycraft*

Moulding

Cigarette Boxes

Animal Statuettes

Book Ends

Small Wall Plaques

Copper Plate Tooling

Aluminum Etchings

## JEWELLERY

Bracelets

Ear Rings

Necklaces

## WEAVING

Rug Hooking

Model Aircraft & Boats

examples of oil paintings that would do justice to anyone's home.

Sketches; some in pencil, some in crayon, some even charcoal; all expressing their creator's conception of life and form beyond these four walls. Poignant wild life scenes, nostalgic landscapes, all speaking of an enjoyed-freedom in the past.

The Moulding covers many topics. Small wall plaques, tiny animal statuettes, stately formalised horse heads. Book-ends and cigarette boxes add to

the ingenious and creative talents of these Hobby Crafters.

Copper Plate Tooling and Aluminum Etching products are amazing. When I first saw some samples, I said "you'll never sell those here. You will have to charge an exorbitant price." The crafter informed me of the \$2.00 — \$8.00 prices for his articles that I was certain would be three times that value.

Colorful shell and beadwork covers a large range of subjects. Jewellery, comprising of bracelets, ear-rings,

neck-laces, religious rosaries and assorted items of costume jewellery in a range of patterns and colour schemes. Patterns and colour schemes seldom seen elsewhere.

Model aircraft, boats, weaving, rug hooking, fly tying and miniature chip carving are still in their infancy, but the results produced thus far can compete with any machined product we have seen.

The principal hobby is leather work and here is a subject we could spend hours writing about; the various designs used and the wide range of colours that are put into effective and decorative **practice**.

The range of patterns go from exotic and tropical orchid to our own plain but lovely Canadian flowers. Any flower design can be expertly executed in leather. Fraternal emblems and club crests are skillfully worked into wallets, pocket secretaries, key cases, cigarette cases, spectacle cases, brief cases, Bible covers, photo. album covers, 3-ring binder cases, and belts for the lady or gent.

The leather that is used is all genuine leather. The hobbyists buy whole hides, flanks, and the various parts of the carcass, and the leathers are: Horsehide, cowhide, alligator, pigskin, snakeskin, English Morocco and the ever popular calf skin. A newer addition to the leather market is "slunk" or unborn calf-skin.

Here is real craftsmanship. It is not

a money-making proposition, but is a diversion—merely a means of passing time. The selling of the finished articles is necessary as money must be realized from these articles to keep the hobbyist supplied with materials in whatever medium he works.

In leatherwork, there is a wide range of articles to select from. If you wish to be exclusive, the finished product can be personalized, or chosen from a standard pattern. All are ideal and make exceptional gifts, whether it be for Christmas, birthdays or some other special occasion. And you can be certain they contain genuine materials and are hand-made.

We would like our readers to remember this avenue in their shopping for Christmas gifts. Orders can be filled and delivered at the earliest possible date. Custom orders can be manufactured, as long as the Hobbycraft Officer realizes what articles are wanted; the type of article and colour scheme, as well as pattern desired and price range desired.

To those who are interested, just drop us a line, and we will be only too pleased to forward your requirements to Mr. Palmer, the Hobbycraft Officer. In addition, the showcase is available at the Administration Building, where articles are on display and which can be purchased without any delay.

Remember our address: Box 190, Kingston, Ontario. Our hobbyists will be happy to help you.



Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,  
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,  
Our hearts in glad surprise  
To higher levels rise.

*Longfellow*



# My First "Bit"

## A First Timer's Point Of View

*By Jim Johnson*

This is my first, and, I hope, last time in a penal institution. I am going to try to describe my own feelings and thoughts, since becoming incarcerated. Naturally, everyone has their own views on prison life, and what I have to write is strictly my own.

I have always imagined a penitentiary as a cold, dark, grey castle of torture; something like the Spaniards had in early history, where prisoners were treated brutally and starved. Much to my surprise, I found it was something quite different. I might make a comparison between the detention barracks in an army camp. There are fellows who have been in a detention barracks and most of them agree that things are a lot easier, in some ways, in a penal institution.

Naturally, there are things that are 'rough', but nine times out of ten, it is an inmate's own fault. There are a few fellows who cannot do their own time; there are some who are 'finks', ones who tip-toe around spying and eavesdropping on all. They are disliked not only by the inmate population but also by the prison administration. We are thankful that there are not too many of this type. IF YOU MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS, and DO YOUR OWN TIME, then you will have the respect not only of the inmates, but that of the prison staff as well. There are rules and regulations which must be followed. I may not agree with some of them, and you may not agree with some of them, but since we are here, since we are inmates, we must abide by them. A few can cause a great deal of trouble.

In a penal institution, we find there

are tightly-knit groups, or 'cliques'. If you wish to get along, you will sooner or later join one of them. It is when a 'gang' doesn't want you, that you will find out just how tough a 'bit' can be. Well, I'm getting off the track. I'm supposed to be telling you how I find my own 'bit' going.

I have been incarcerated since Spring. So far, I have done my own time without any help. I try to get along with the inmates and the administration. I have had no trouble with any of the fellows or the guards. I get mail twice a week; some of my fellow-inmates receive no mail at all. My family lives about 400 miles, or so, from here. I can have a visit whenever they come up; other inmates have families on the West or East Coasts and, unless they make a long trip, they rarely get a visit. My term is three years; there are a few fellows serving anywhere from five to ten years, and longer in some cases.

No, I have nothing to complain about. I have a home to go to; a job when I am released, and in that way I am fortunate.

What are my plans for the future? Is there any sense in making blue-prints about something that is so far away?

For the next ten months, I will live day-to-day. There is an old saying about "crossing your bridges before you come to them". What I have just written is rambling, and perhaps contradictory, but this is one of my "blue Mondays", and you will just have to excuse me.

What I have written is my point of view. This is my first 'bit'.

# The Jovial Jester



WACKY WIT



Thrilled at having received a fraternity pin from her boy-friend, the young coed dashed out to show off her new 'jewelry'. As she came up to a group of male friends she proudly thrust out her bosom and said, "Look what I've got!" In all the excitement she had forgotten to wear the pin!

\*\*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\*

The Sunday school teacher asked who of the children wished to go to heaven. All except one little boy raised their hands.

Don't you want to go to heaven, Bill?"

The Sunday school teacher askend who of the children wished to go to over," was his reply.

\*\*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\*

She: "I dreamed last night that I was playing a violin solo in Carnegie Hall wearing my pyjamas and I was so embarrassed when a string broke."

He: "On your violin?"

She: "No, on my pyjamas."

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A crop inspector visited a farm down in the Southern States and began asking questions. "Do you people around here ever have trouble with insects getting in your corn?" he asked.

"Balls o' fire, we-uns shore do!" said the farmer. "But we jest fishes 'em out an' drinks it anyhow."

\*\*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*

When Noah sailed the waters blue,  
He had troubles the same as you.  
For 40 days he sailed the ark  
Before he found a place to park.



And speaking of Noah. All the animals on Noah's Ark came in pairs, except worms they came in apples.

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A middle-aged man was arrested in a western city on a burglary charge. When requesting bail he was found to possess quite a lengthy criminal record. Bail was subsequently set at a very high figure and the man could not raise it. At his trial his wife, also middle-aged, was called as a defence witness. The prosecutor on cross-examination asked the woman if she was aware her husband was a burglar before their marriage. "Oh yes," she replied. "Well why did you marry him knowing of his shady past," asked the prosecutor. "I didn't have much choice," she replied, "it was either marry him or a local lawyer."

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One girl to another: "Of course, now, I wouldn't say a thing against her, unless I could say something good, And oh boy, is this good. . ."

\*\*       \*\*       \*\*       \*\*       \*\*

Parson: "Say, my man, do you know who I am?"  
Village Drunk: "I can't shay ash I do, but if you'll tell me where you live. I'll help you get home."

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And then there's the one about the fellow who called his old car, "Flattery", because it got him nowhere.

\*\*       \*\*       \*\*       \*\*       \*\*

The daffy one called to one of the guards. Then he pressed his ear up against the wall. "Listen!" he whispered.

The attendant listened intently, then whispered back, "I don't hear a thing."

"I know," was the reply, "It's been like that all day."

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A clergyman and a Scotsman were watching a football game together. The Scotsman pulled out a bottle and took a healthy nip.

The clergyman unable to restrain himself, said: "Sir, I am 69 years old, and never in my life have I touched alcohol."

"Weel, dinna wurra yourself," replied the Scot with asperity, "you're nae ginna start noo".

# WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

It is the aim of the editor to ask controversial questions in this column not only for the benefit of the inmate, but also for those outside the "Walls" so that the public in general may discuss amongst themselves the subject in question. The reader's opinion is warmly welcomed.

WOULD YOU TELL A PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYER THAT YOU HAVE  
A RECORD?

*First Answer:* Decidedly yes! A prospective employer is showing a degree of faith in an application by even considering his application. It is only fair that such employer be informed of the applicant's record at the time of application so that his faith will not be lost after the applicant has proven his worth and ability. Granted, a record is a handicap, but we must start over by first being honest with ourselves and with those who would show faith in us.

*Second Answer:* Of course it depends a lot on the circumstances. If I couldn't get a job by saying that I had a record, then I would be foolish to keep telling them. People do not understand that among the first things a man must have when released is a job. If he can't get a job, then very likely he will be back. Would you hire an ex-convict?

*Third Answer:* No, I would not. If anything was missing while I was working for him, the suspicion would be on me. I would be the logical suspect. Even though I was innocent, the average employer would not, I feel, give me a chance to prove my innocence. I feel that if I were to tell a prospective employer that I had a record, he would simply clear his throat and say, "We'll let you know if we can use you," and consequently grow old waiting.

*Fourth Answer:* I cannot give a definite answer to that question. Who knows what might happen between now and the time of my release? Ask me again in two years.



*Fifth Answer:* Yes, out of respect for your employer, it is your duty to tell him. Otherwise, if he found out for himself, he might think that you are still a thief. Again, under certain circumstances, it would just not be wise to tell him. Myself, I would tell him, otherwise, every time he looks at you, you would be wondering and worrying if he had found out from some other source.



*Sixth Answer:* I would tell a large organization for two reasons. 1), they will check, 2), they are usually more concerned with your qualifications than background. I would not tell a small firm immediately, but after I have proven myself, I would tell them.



*Seventh Answer:* If I knew that this certain firm, or place of work hired ex-convicts, I would tell them. On the other hand, if they do not hire ex-convicts, then I would not.



*Eight Answer:* Definitely not! While this is a thorny question, I, myself, speaking from personal experience, would be reluctant in the future to inform an employer of my record. He can ask himself two questions; is this man's honesty mere subterfuge for a future shady scheme, and if he does fail, will the repercussions affect my position? If the man values his job, and even though he may like you and sympathize with you as an individual, he is working for a firm and not for himself. Therefore, he has to abide by their policy and his own views and opinions are of no account. Getting a job is business, and in business, like in love, and war, all is fair. The object is to get the job, and the result justifies the means.



*Ninth Answer:* Yes. If I was employed by him and he found out later on, he might fire me. If I could not get a job when I told him I had a record, then I would say no in the future.



*Tenth Answer:* Naturally. I am not ashamed of being in prison. Are we not all allowed one mistake. I do not intend to go back to the same way of living after I have completed my 'bit'.



## EMPLOYMENT WANTED

Handicapped young man, pleasing personality and fairly well educated, seeks a permanent position that offers a decent salary and a chance for advancement. Handicap no deterrent to my willingness. Skilled at the art of fulfilling, to the best of my ability, any job assigned me. Will endeavour at all times to prove myself an asset to my employer.

My handicap? I am an ex-convict.

(From the *Agricola*)

# BONUS TIME

*By Canon Minto Swan, M.A., B.D., E.D.*

Time and money are very important commodities in normal life. They are of utmost importance in a penal institution. Time is an essential part of any sentence and is a constant consideration in every plan. Money presents the element of security if there is a balance in the personal trust account and it also gives a social prestige.

However, if any choice between 'time' and 'money' was to be made, 'Time' will always occupy first place. Over the years, penal authorities have recognized this fact, although several difficult considerations are still TIME problems. Suffice it here to say that TIME spent awaiting trial; Appeal TIME and Hospital TIME could be taken into account and some better arrangements worked out.

In serving a sentence of two years or more, the time calculation creates a distinct ray of hope and a desire to win every possible hour for the earliest release date. During the first year, six days a month may be earned and when seventy-two days have been earned, then the monthly ratio is increased to ten days, so that a two-year sentence finishes with approximately one year and seven months. This schedule can be disrupted by the loss of time because of offence reports and the Warden's subsequent punishment. It is given the opposite result when the ruling Sovereign decrees an amnesty which in the past has worked out at forty-five days on a two-year sentence.

This time earned is known as "Good Time" in penal parlance, but officially is known as "Remission". It is not a gift; it is earned. It, therefore, falls into the class of "Merit Award" which is given in the Grading System. A man starts in Grade One and can proceed to Grade Three over a period of time, on the recommendation of the

staff. By the same token, he can be down-graded to "F", which eliminates any awards. At present, the Grading is paid off in money with certain percentages for compulsory savings and bi-weekly spending. This award also has to be earned, so it is a Merit Award.

It can be readily seen that the earned "Merit Awards" are paid off in Time and Money. This is a very satisfactory motivation if the sentence is two, three, or perhaps four years. For anything more than that, the incentive wears very thin since the top level has been reached and must stay at the same arrangement until either a ticket-of-leave is given, or sentence expires.

Some penologists have said that it is always valuable to hold out some hope and to offer some reward for conditions fulfilled. It is not wise to reach the stagnation point, too far ahead of release, when the possibility of no further earning produces the motivation to do well.

With this premise, what can be added to maintain a programme that "Merit Award" is always a possibility? It would seem that the award which is paid in Time is the first choice.

When the maximum in Time and Money is earned, that is ten days "good time" each month and Grade Three "pay", the next step should be more "good time". To meet the problem, the following plan is suggested:

"BONUS TIME" shall be earned at the rate of five days a month which should provide great motivation as well as provide a saving to the National Treasury. The following conditions should be set up to govern "Bonus Time" eligibility:

1. After a year at highest "Merit Awards" in Time and Grading, there may be eligibility.



2. It should be awarded on recommendations of the Senior Staff of the institution.
3. It would stand until release date, unless the Warden changes the status.

It might be observed that "Bonus Time" would only effect a small percentage of the inmates of any institution, but it would have tremendous value for that ten percent or so, which could earn it.



## Outside Rehabilitation

by Frank Hutchins

Time and time again, we come up with the same old questions. What to do after our release from the 'grey stone'. Where to go and can we get employment? What to live on until we draw our first pay cheque.

We all know, as you do, that when we do get a job, no matter where or what it is, ninety-nine percent of the employers hold back two weeks' wages; others hold back a month, but in any event there is a hold-back of some wages.

We then have a problem. There's the question of room and board; car-or bus-fare to and from work; purchasing of working clothes; and if we have a trade such as a mechanic, carpenter, etc., there are tools to buy. Now where in the world can we get this kind of money on release?

Those who happen to be released between the months of October to April, when employment is very scarce, are 'just out luck'. You cannot draw unemployment insurance as you can only fall back on that for the past two years. Therefore, the result is that you wind up 'behind the eight ball' —back in trouble and most likely another prison sentence.

Surely there must be some way that our Government can put a paying shop into our penitentiaries, where we could earn more money per day; even for a month or so prior to our release. There must be numerous things that we can make or repair, for the 'outside', on a profitable basis with all the modern machinery and tools that we have in here.

The foregoing is a simple suggestion. It is hoped that the government might do something to alleviate the many problems we are apt to experience, in the near future.

*Ed. Note: In our column, "The Penal Press Says. . ." there is an article taken from THE LAKE SHORE OUTLOOK, entitled "Loans To Parolees". It would appear that the American Federal Government has taken steps in making provisional loans to discharges; \$150.00 being the maximum amount allowable in most cases. We wish to thank the contributor for bringing this problem to our attention, and we hope our readers will pass their comments on this subject.*

# Our Monthly Reprint

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*A Paper Prison by G. Thompson (from the Transition —New Westminster, B.C.)*

*Many have demonstrated their inability to flee from a prison with stonewalls. . . perhaps, such people could find escape from . . . a PAPER PRISON*

One day last week a man stood outside the main gate of this prison and stared down Columbia Street. It is not to be imagined that he stared long. There was nothing of interest to see, and had not the man been waiting for months to look at the street, he would not have given it a conscious glance. Five and a half years before, society had spent twenty-five thousand dollars to imprison him; in the intervening years it had spent an additional ten thousand dollars to keep him, and now, with nothing phenomenal having been proven, his senses were being deluged with freedom.

Exotic, sudden freedom was not a new emotion to him. He had experienced it on three previous occasions. It was always as heady as wine, and although he knew it could contain a hangover, the man found it easy to ignore the fact.

Repressing a drunken desire to shout, he started down the long flight of steps which led to the street. At thirty-five years of age, wearing a prison suit, and carrying sixty dollars in discharge pay, the man represented, on the hoof, a total expenditure to society of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. However, society was not aware of the expenditure; nor was it aware of the man; and not strangely, perhaps, society was equally alien to him.

The taxi which had been called by a prison clerk arrived, and he climbed in. The fare to Vancouver would be five dollars and he could ill-afford the expense, but without first enquiring, he would not have known where to make

bus connections, and he could not stand the thought of playing the part of a square by asking. Such behaviour had no place in the first day of freedom.

He gave the address of his married sister reluctantly. He was not sure he wanted to see her immediately; yet he felt obligated. She knew he was being released and would be expecting him. This time, though, there would be no timid lectures—no hesitant questions about what he wanted to do. She had finally realized in a confused way that it was not entirely a matter of desire. Even the man who is threatening a teller with a sawed-off shot gun wants to stay out of prison.

At a stop light he could watch pedestrians without craning, and the colours of women's clothes seemed overly bright. Suddenly, he did not want to see his sister; he did not want to find a room in a decent neighbourhood; he did not want to report to the National Employment Service. He wanted a few drinks and a girl. A psychologist could have assured him that a party was a perfectly normal desire, but would have explained how normalcy, in some situations, is not tolerated by good sense. The explanation would have benefitted the man very little. In the learning of 'good sense' the man had been remiss. The taxi moved through New Westminster, into Burnaby, and on to Vancouver.

The foregoing event is not an isolated case. It happens on the average of four times a week, and the circumstances of each man are so paralleled that if one were to read the case his-



tories of five recidivists, taken at random, the histories would fuse into a single identity.

Seventy-five percent of the men in Canadian penitentiaries are recidivists. They have proven beyond doubt that prisons cannot punish to the point where contemplation of a second offense is impossible, rather the lives of these men indicate prisons to be *sanctuaries from punishment*. These men have proven, also, that prisons do not make men better . . . each is more likely to return at thirty than when he was at fifteen. Nor do these men, in their prisons, stand as object lessons: young offenders swarm with preconceived illusions about prisons and criminals which are always difficult and sometimes impossible to dispel. Imprisoned time and again, recidivists have proven that some men cannot learn the rules and regulations of living while shut away from life.

From the sums expended society should know where a man is going when he is released, where he will work, and how he will play. For the sake of economy society should know these things. For the sake of humaneness the man himself should know them.

Figures released by California's Division of Adult Paroles reveal that four out of every five men who left Californian prisons in 1957 were under supervision made possible by early release. rurrently in that State there are 7,000 parolees under the supervision of 110 field parole officers—a starting ratio when one considers there are not 7,000 federal prisoners in all of Canada, and one remembers any of our penitentiaries employs a staff greatly in excess of 110. Broken down the statistics show 64 cases are handled by each parole officer.

Since it costs \$2,000.00 a year to keep a man in a Canadian penitentiary, a parole officer in this country supervising twenty parolees (one third of the

Californian number in the unfounded theory that Canadian criminals are three times more vicious and traitirous than their American counterparts) would have an operating budget of \$40,000.00 a year. Actually, at a salary of \$7,000.00, plus a secretary at another \$3,000.00, with an office and an automobile (capital investment) at a yearly operating cost of \$2,000.00, the expenses of supervising twenty parolees would be less than a third of the cost of their imprisonment. Of greater importance than the saving is the fact that twenty men would be earning their own way under conditions offering real hope of eventual rehabilitation.

As essential as a realistic selection of parolees would be the choice of parole officers. Failures in the past were the direct result of acquiring personnel from the various departments of law enforcement. It was found old antagonisms, latent prejudices, and active cynicism are detrimental to relations between the officer and the parolee. Indeed, one of the most difficult tasks of the parole officer in California is protecting his charges from the unavoidable percentage of zealots who cannot differentiate between the lawbreaker and the ex-lawbreaker.

Recent isolated cases indicate the government's willingness to proceed with a system of supervised early release. Students of penology have been advocating innovations for years. To be initiated, an extensive program of parole needs only a mandate from the public, for without an active interest from the man on the street, governments are hesitant to move beyond tentative steps.

The fear of one sensational failure hides the possibility of many successes. And yet, in dealing with the complexity of the human mind the stairway to discovery is usually built with failure. It is time someone took the responsibility.

# REHABILITATION

*By Alan Thompson*

Rehabilitation has become the magic catch-word in Canadian Penology, but what is rehabilitation???

Webster defines it as "to re-establish in social position — clear the character and reputation and to put on a firm basis." Then, basically, this is a matter of rejuvenation and re-alignment of the character to the accepted social plane. If this is the case then, the next question is "How can this best be accomplished?"

There are diversified methods all working towards this goal. Today, the drive in Canadian penitentiaries is towards trades training, thereby attempting to equip a man with at least the rudiments by which he may earn his daily bread upon his release into the free world. This is a step in the right direction, and a decidedly big and important step, but I believe that while this step is being taken there is another even bigger step that should be taken along with it. This is the teaching of proper work habits. Teaching a man **HOW TO WORK** is every bit as important as teaching him a trade to work at. It is quite necessary to teach him to work at a pace which will allow him the time to turn out the maximum amount of production in an eight-hour day so that upon release, he will be able to compete on an even basis with tradesmen in industry and will then be enabled to procure, and hold, a position in the

work-a-day world.

After a man has spent 2, 3, 5 or more years in a penal institution, working five, or at best six hours a day, he is not capable, no matter how much he may desire to, in order to compete through a full working day in industry and thereby hold his job against better conditioned men. It is just as far beyond his capabilities as it would be for a star in the 100-yd. dash to successfully compete in a mile race; he isn't trained for it.

We must endeavour, therefore, to lengthen the institutional working day so that a man is taught to work, and is used to working at a sustained pace for an eight-hour day. Then, and only then, will he be on a truly competitive basis with others in industry.

True, this would necessitate an increase in the institutional staff and thereby a greater drain on the tax-payer, but if it would allow a man to successfully hold a job in the world upon his release, the long-range savings would be tremendous and well worth the initial expense and work which it would entail.

Good working habits tend to create good thinking habits, because a person who is meticulous at work cannot be less with the rest of his life, so therefore there would follow good living habits, which are a pre-requisite to a good Christian life.

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Stone walls do not a prison make,  
Nor iron bars a cage;  
Minds innocent and quiet take  
That for an hermitage;  
If I have freedom in my love  
And in my soul am free,  
Angels alone, that soar above,  
Enjoy such liberty.

Richard Lovelace





# SPORTS



## AT THE BAY



*By "Gordy"*

Well, first of all, this will be an abbreviated edition of "Sports" for this issue. Our ball schedule came to an abrupt ending on August 17th and unfortunately the play-offs did not materialize. However, the 1958 season ended with the Pirates winning the National League Pennant and the Yankees taking the American League Honours.

First of all, we would like to compliment the Managers, Coaches, Umpires and Commissioners Don Stewart and Nick Ingram for a job "well done" in their particular capacities.

Here are the names of the players who comprised the Pennant-winning teams:

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pirates— Howard Urquhart, Mgr.  
S. Dunbar  
J. Weir  
E. Bradley  
R. Lepine  
F. Fournell  
Webb  
H. Reimer  
H. Brooker  
J. Armour  
D. Fox  
W. Watson  
J. Kightley  
Charlton

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yankees— Terry Smith, Mgr.  
S. Bender  
J. Greenidge  
S. McLaughlin  
J. Fox  
D. Antone  
W. Lonsdale  
J. Perry  
R. Govia  
S. Roy  
"Red" Lavolette —Coach

# "... and HERE Are

## LEAGUE STANDINGS

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

TEAMS	GP	W	L	T	Pts.
Pirates	24	14	8	2	30
Braves	24	14	9	1	29
Dodgers	24	9	14	1	19
Cubs	24	9	15	-	18

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

TEAMS	GP	W	L	T	Pts.
Yankees	24	16	6	2	30
Indians	24	13	8	3	29
Red Sox	24	10	13	1	21
Tigers	24	6	18	-	12

The Top 3 pitchers of both Leagues were:

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

FIRST	R. LEPINE
SECOND	J. REICHEL
THIRD	B. FREE

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

F. GILES
J. LESLIE
T. SMITH

The following are the Top 10 Batters of the two Leagues with 60 or more times at bat:

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

#### AVERAGE

K. Weston	.377
R. Lepine	.362
James	.361
R. Latendresse	.349
A. Leslie	.339
G. Bedard	.338
J. Kightley	.338
B. Charlton	.280
F. Fournell	.267
W. Watson	.265

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

#### AVERAGE

R. Desnoyers	.420
K. Bell	.412
R. Earl	.410
D. Fox	.403
L. Labelle	.375
R. Lonsdale	.368
D. Hurst	.366
M. Finn	.343
Littlejohn	.343
W. Lonsdale	.308



# The Penal Press Says

## "LOANS TO PAROLEES"— *from the LAKESHORE OUTLOOK*

The Federal government has seen fit to make provision for loans to men being sent out from penal institutions under their control.

Provisions under which such loans are granted are sensible ones, designed to minimize any potential abuse of the purpose of the law that permits such assistance to indigent men who are to reenter our competitive system.

A legitimate need for funds must be shown; necessity for trade tools; decent clothes or particular type uniforms for specific jobs; money for living expenses to cover the interim from a first day of work until payday, which, in many instances, can be a month or more.

The maximum loan allowable is \$150, except under special circumstances. The amount is a realistic recognition of the present costs of living. Repayment in twelve monthly instalments, with interest at five percent per annum, is practically assured, since nearly all the men will find themselves under direct federal jurisdiction for that length of time. Any loss would accrue only through a man's being returned to prison before the debt has been paid, even then the repayment would be delayed rather than lost.

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## TEXAS GIVES 30-DAY SENTENCE CUT FOR BLOOD *From the Reflector*

Prisoners in the Texas prison system are given a 30 day reduction of sentence through the Board of Pardons and Parole, whenever they contribute a pint of blood to either of two hospitals. There is a clause, however, that stipulates that no inmates shall donate more than one pint to each hospital. Further credits of 'good time' may be gained by giving emergency donations to fellow inmates.

The governor, the department of corrections and the pardon board sanction these donations.

Similar time cuts are given in several other states. Virginia gives a 60 day reduction of sentence anytime blood is needed in the prison hospital.

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## WHEN?

*From the Raiford Record*

The United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders called for prisons without locks or bars for as many prisoners as possible.

The sixty-nation congress in a nine point recommendation, urged that the largest possible number of prisoners should be sent to "open" institutions.

It defined an open institution as characterized "by the absence of material or physical precautions against escape (such as walls, locks, bars, armed or other special security guards) and by a system based on self-discipline and the inmates sense of responsibility toward the group in which he lives."

Individual suitability should govern selection for admission to such institutions, as well as the likelihood that social readjustment would be better by the system, the congress said.

*Via the Reflector*

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## "TREATMENT" TERMED PRACTICAL

*from the Agenda*

W.J. Billings, chairman of the Washington Citizen's Council of the National Probation and Parole Association told the Seattle Rotary Club March 14 that

his organization is seeking to help reduce the percentage of those who return to prison by promoting modern theories of prison treatment.

Citing figures which he said showed that approximately 20 percent of the offenders released from prison in this state eventually return for new crimes, Mr. Billings compared this with a 5 per cent in Wisconsin. The idea of "treatment" of prisoners rather than punishment is not based on sentiment or leniency, he said. He called it a "practical method of preventing further crime by helping those in trouble before the damage to the individual and to society is irreparable."

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## THE OTHER SIDE. . . *from the Agenda*

*Percy A. Lainson, widely known warden of Iowa's State Penitentiary speaks out against controlled prisoner publication in his column "The Other Side," a regular feature in the Presidio magazine, published in his institution.*

I believe every warden, prison administrator and penologist in the country is becoming more aware of the Penal Press and its ability to uncover those problems and factors which have hidden too long behind an iron curtain of ignorance, political expediency, public distrust and outright oppression. For so long as our prisons were regarded as isolated fortresses which housed human 'untouchables,' to be cut off from the world of free people, their daily lives channeled into aimless objectives, then we would truly say that modern penology lived in the shadow of the dark ages.

Fortunately, some did not regard prisons as lost causes that were necessary to the public good. These men fought to overcome public distrust, disinterest and apathy; fought to obtain the interest and help of legislative bodies; and fought for the right to establish more reformatory and less punitive programs in their institutions. Such was and is the aim of the Penal Press. True—there are a handful of prison publications which are riddled with official censorship and domination while loaded with official propaganda. These emasculated and so-called voices of the Penal publications are noted for little but their uselessness.

As the warden of the Iowa State Penitentiary, I am proud of the Presidio and its affiliation with a great fraternity—THE PENAL PRESS.

*ED. Note: Thank you Warden Lainson, we are proud to be able to present your views in our publication, and hope that others will take heed of your very constructive points of interest.*

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## PRISON AND PRISONERS — *Atlantian Magazine*

"Many men upon their release carry prison about with them into the air, and hide it as a secret disgrace in their hearts, and at length like poor poisoned things, creep into some hole and die. It is wretched that they should have to do so, and it is wrong, terribly wrong, of society that it should force them to do so. Society takes upon itself the right to inflict appalling punishment on the individual, but it also as the supreme voice of shallowness fails to realize what it has done. When a man's punishment is over, it abandons him at the very moment its highest duty to him begins.

It really is ashamed of its own actions, and shuns those whom it has punished, as people shun a creditor whose debt they cannot pay, or on whom they have inflicted an irreparable, and irredeemable wrong.

I can claim on my side that I realize what it has inflicted on me; and that there should be no bitterness or hatred on either side. The terrible thing about prison is not that it breaks hearts . . . hearts are made to be broken . . . but that it turns one's heart to stone." *Oscar Wilde*

# TIME

Time, primarily is a four-letter word. Comparing this with others in our language, it is easy to learn, to read, to write and to speak—a short, simple word. However, the simplicity ceases right there. Considering its meanings, there is no word in any language with such a vast range of meanings, at the same time being complex and contradictory. Nothing influences our lives more than TIME. Just to give some idea of the large part time plays in our lives let us cite a few of its aspects.

First of all, the age of time. We will have to delve farther into history than the Holy Bible. The first three words printed therein are “in the beginning”. According to scientists “the beginning” is estimated at some 3 billion years ago. This means that time, to the present, has an age so vast as to be inconceivable to the mortal mind. Now let us look into the future. Where will time end? No one knows and we can’t find an answer to this; even scientists find this an example of complexity and contradiction of this short, simple word. Time is now 3 billion years of age and we cannot see its termination—it started, but contradictory to everything else, it never stops; it grows older but it is ageless. Beyond our planet “Earth” we could discover that today—right now—light from stars in the distant, travelling at a speed of 186,000 miles per second, is reaching the earth right now and it has been coming for 2 billion ‘light years’. We live by time and die by time. Comparing our lives to a mighty triangle, we find that our birth is at its base—all time is before us. Living from day to day, year to year, we gradually ascend to its apex, over its ever-closing sides until we meet death. At one precise split-second only does all time be before us. From the moment of our birth, regardless of the longevity of our lives, time to us is ever lessening. Strangely enough, the

older we get the faster time seems to pass. When we are happy and enjoying ourselves we think if only this time would last forever—when we are sad and unhappy we wish this time would pass quickly, or think “will this time never pass?” Everything in our lives is marked by certain periods of time.

We have dealt primarily with some general aspects of “time”. But there are more meanings; we eat by time; sleep by time; leave by time and return by time. We gain and lose time. Time is earned and spent, borrowed and lent, wasted and saved. We wait for time, yet time never waits. We try to beat time, but never do. One day in time can bring war or peace; poverty or prosperity, hate or love. Regardless of kindness or brutality, time is relentless in its progressiveness, and we must all keep progressing with it—we can never stop time.

To the penal inmate, time has meant much the same as to everyone else. Time meant childhood of yesteryear, with its sudden laughs and sudden tears, with its joys and happiness offset by its bitter sadness. Time meant manhood with its ever increasing responsibilities and more exciting fun. The future means time, to be planned for and coveted. Time means all things to us, yesterday, today and tomorrow—the same familiar things in the same familiar ways, nothing unknown or feared. That is, until now.

Now, with tragic suddenness time has become something completely unfamiliar in shape and pattern—a period of time to live and live in a manner and place quite strange and as unnatural as could be. Time in the future has become fixed—terribly fixed. Time to us has but one meaning. My time is five years. . . What is yours?

We’re servants of time — we’re convicts.



# QUOTES FROM THE DAILY PRESS

## RIGHT-TO-WORK LAWS SUGGESTED FOR EX-CONVICTS

(*Toronto Globe & Mail*)

Detroit—September 10 (CP)—Right-to-work legislation for ex-convicts was suggested today by an Ontario rehabilitation worker.

"It is long overdue," said A.M. Kirkpatrick of Toronto, executive-director of Ontario's John Howard Society and president of the International Prisoners Aid Association.

In a speech to the association's annual meeting, held in affiliation with the 88th annual Congress of Correction, he noted there is discussion of a bill of rights in Canada while several provinces and states have fair employment practices acts.

"Consideration should be given by governments to bringing the use of prisoner's records for employment purposes within the jurisdiction of such legislation as being discriminatory."

During the second world war, a Chicago firm had begun fingerprinting its 16,000 employees and discovered 600 were ex-convicts—some of them supervisory employees. "None were fired and a new company policy was established."

Mr. Kirkpatrick also called for assistance from citizen groups in helping ex-convicts.

"In a very real and important sense, prison after-care is an integral part of law enforcement and merits greatly increased citizen understanding and support."

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## CONFESSIONS AS EVIDENCE — (*The Ottawa Citizen*)

In Toronto, three detectives have been exonerated by the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners following an inquiry into charges that they had forced confessions of robbery from a trio of youths. However, the judgement directed attention to the value—or lack of value— of confessions in assessing guilt. To that extent, the investigation has served a useful purpose.

The three youths, after first denying their guilt, suddenly changed their minds and admitted the robbery. Yet two weeks after their arrest, another trio was arrested, also confessed to the theft and subsequently was convicted.

Two members of the five-man Board voted against the detectives, while three voted to absolve the policemen of the charge of using force through a style of questioning designed to induce mental fatigue. The point to be noted is that even with the confession, the first three youths were not guilty. A confession, even when freely given, is not worth much without corroborating evidence.

## QUOTES FROM THE DAILY PRESS

The zeal with which the police try to obtain confessions varies from city to city. In Toronto, the police commissioners have voted that the police were not overzealous. Yet there is no doubt that in all cities, from time to time, especially when they are under unusual public pressure to solve a crime, the police, when convinced in their own minds that they have the right man in their hands, are strongly tempted to exercise forms of duress of some kind to obtain a confession.

As one member of the Board, Judge MacDonnell, warned, the police take over the functions of the courts when they make up their own minds concerning a person's guilt. If this were done often enough, and broadly enough, the result could be disastrous to the Canadian system of justice. The courts themselves could help by re-emphasizing, on every suitable occasion, the rather doubtful nature of confessions that are not suitably corroborated by objective evidence. In other words, it is for the courts to give a lead—as many of them indeed do.

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### AN OPEN PRISON (*Toronto Daily Star*)

A group of selected inmates of Kingston penitentiary have been freed from the confinement of stone walls and iron bars to help build a new medium security penitentiary at Joyceville, 15 miles from Kingston.

Until the prison is completed an inmate may wander in the 640 acres of prison land as his work takes him or his leisure time allows. He is not locked in a cell, there are no stone walls, no bars on his windows, no armed guard standing over him. He works eight hours a day, five days a week, and when work is done he relaxes or plays. He meets visitors in a small parlor where he can chat like a human being. Escape would be easy, but nobody runs away.

But as soon as these prisoners have built the walls and installed the cells they will be locked in them or sent back to Kingston penitentiary for even closer confinement like animals in a cage. Why is this necessary? Will their natures have suddenly changed as the last lock is affixed? Not at all. The reason is, the men who run Canada's federal prison system do not believe in "open prisons" of the kind that have been so successful in England and in some American States.

Joyceville is only a temporary expedient to get a job done. It is being run on the system of a British "open prison", without walls, cells or armed guards until construction is finished. The construction workers are proving they respond to generous treatment and that the likelihood of rehabilitation is increased by the trust shown in them. Canada's penitentiary system, with its reliance on stone walls and bars, is far behind that of many other countries. Is it too much to hope that the lessons will sink in at Ottawa, and that long overdue reforms in the treatment of prisoners will result.



## The Last Word

The Editor:

Enclosed please find cheque together with bank charge for renewal of subscription and keep it coming. I enjoy reading your magazine and so do my patients. I think you're doing a great job.

Your Diamond is on the same table with the Saturday Evening Post, Good Housekeeping, Look, Popular Mechanics and True Confession and it gets the same share of readers as the others.

Sincerely

S.S. Sugar, Physiotherapist,  
Toronto.

*(Ed: Thank you, Mr. Sugar. Gosh your compliments have us sitting on top of the clouds. We hope we can do the work that your kind remarks really merit.)*

\*\* \*\* \*

Dear Sirs:

We enjoy the Diamond very much, especially the Barred Bards. Please note our change of address and keep up the good work.

Thank you,

Mrs. N.R. Oxford

\*\* \*\* \*

*(Ed: Thank you, too, Mrs. Oxford. We will try to keep up the good work of our predecessors and if we can improve it we will.*

\*\* \*\* \*

Dear Boys:

We both enjoy the Diamond so much we wanted others to share it, so have six new subscriptions for you. Enclosed is the list of names, the \$6.00 for their subscriptions, plus \$5.00 from us as a donation towards your work.

Yours sincerely

Lt. Cmdr. & Mrs Reynolds  
Saanichton, B.C.

*(Ed: Mr. & Mrs. Reynolds, you are so very kind. We appreciate your excellent public relation work on our behalf and your constant kind donations.)*

Dear Sirs:

I am sending one dollar as requested by my son for a subscription to the magazine (Diamond). Would you please see that he receives it.

Thank you

Mrs. H. Littlejohn  
Toronto.

*(Ed: Thanks, Mrs. Littlejohn. We'll see that Bob gets a copy, but we have placed you on our mailing list, and you shall get it every month from now on.)*

\*\* \*\* \*

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my cheque for 2.65 (15 cents added for exchange) for 3-year renewal. I can only add that I enjoy reading the Diamond and I hope that it adds to my ability to help any who come from your location to Sarnia.

My very sincere wishes for your continued success.

Mr. N.L. Lesuer, JOHN  
HOWARD SOCIETY,  
Sarnia, Ontario.

*(Ed: Thanks a lot Mr. Lesuer. We are only too pleased to have you with us on our regular subscription list, and the Sarnia area boys will be pleased to know your interests on their behalf. Best wishes from all.)*

\*\* \*\* \*

Dear Sir:

Please enter two subscriptions to your magazine "The Diamond" in the name of the Remission Service, Department of Justice, Ottawa, and send your bill in triplicate to the writer.

Yours very truly,

A.J. MacLeod,

Director of Remission Service.

*(Ed: Thank you, Mr. MacLeod. Your receipts have since been forwarded to this office and will be mailed with this issue to your attention. The boys wanted to trade them with you for a "ticket", but I came to your rescue. Now I need a 'ticket'.)*



# *In Flanders Fields*

In Flanders Fields the poppies blow  
Between the crosses, row on row,  
That mark our place; and in the sky  
The larks, still bravely singing, fly  
Scarce hear amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago  
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,  
Loved and were loved, and now we lie  
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:  
To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch be yours to hold it high.  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders fields.

*"John McCrae"*



**BE INFORMED! STAY INFORMED!**

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(If you are already a subscriber, we'd appreciate your passing your copy on to a friend and urging him to subscribe too!)

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*In Memory Of Our Honoured Dead*

Sleep, soldiers! still in honoured rest  
Your truth and valour wearing:  
The bravest are the tenderest. . .  
The loving are the daring.

*Bayard Taylor*

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